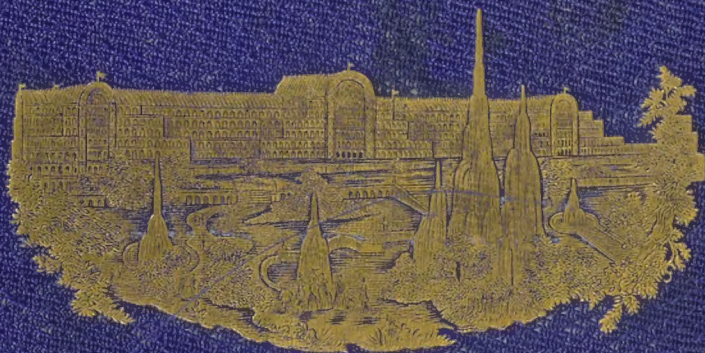


SYDENHAM

CRYSTAL PALACE



EXPOSITOR.



The Royal
CRYSTAL PALACE
ALMANACK
FOR
1857.

LONDON: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, & CO., 25, PATERNOSTER ROW.



JANUARY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
First Quarter	3 0 14A.	Last Quarter	18 4 50M.
Full Moon	10 9 53M.	New Moon	23 11 26A.

1	TH	Circumcision. L. Napoleon Pres. of France.	
2	F	E. Burke, statesman, born, 1730.	[1852.
3	S	Niebuhr, historian, died, 1831.	
4	S	Second Sunday after Christmas.	
5	M	Catherine de Medicis died, 1589.	
6	TU	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.	
7	W	General Penny Post established, 1840.	
8	TH	Fire Insurance expires.	
9	F	Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.	
10	S	Miss Mitford, novelist, died, 1855.	
11	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.	
12	M	Plough Monday. Hilary Term begins.	
13	TU	Cambridge Term (Lent) begins.	
14	W	Oxford Term (Lent) begins.	
15	TH	Dr. Aikin died, 1847.	
16	F	Ed. Spenser, poet, died, 1598.	[1706.
17	S	Mozart, musician, b. 1756. B. Franklin, b.	
18	S	Second Sunday aft. Epiph. Old Twelfth Day.	
19	M	James Watt, engineer, born, 1736.	
20	TU	J. Howard, philanthropist, died, 1790.	
21	W	St. Agnes.	
22	TH	St. Vincent. Lord Byron, poet, born, 1788.	
23	F	William Pitt, statesman, died, 1806.	
24	S	C. J. Fox, statesman, born, 1749.	[Paul,
25	S	3rd Sund. aft. Epiphany. Conversion of St.	
26	M	First Society of Artists instituted, 1765.	
27	TU	Audubon, naturalist, died, 1851.	
28	W	Dr. Hutton died, 1823.	
29	TH	George III. died, 1820.	[Martyr, 1649.
30	F	Napoleon III. married, 1853. King Charles	
31	S	Hilary Term ends. Phœas. and part. shoot. ends.	



WINTER.



FEBRUARY.

MOON'S CHANCES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
First Quarter . . .	1 8 20A.	Last Quarter . . .	17 2 19M.
Full Moon . . .	8 11 53A.	New Moon . . .	24 11 58M.

1	S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
2	M	Candlemas-day. Purification Virgin Mary.
3	Tu	St. Blaise.
4	W	Sir J. Banks, botanist, born, 1743.
5	Th	Sir R. Peel, statesman, born, 1788.
6	F	Priestley, philosopher, died, 1804.
7	S	Sir G. H. Beaumont, artist, died, 1827.
8	S	Septuagesima. Half-quarter.
9	M	Dr. Maskelyne died, 1811.
10	Tu	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	W	Washington, statesman, born, 1732.
12	Th	Mexico discovered, 1518.
13	F	Marquis of Waterford born, 1811.
14	S	Valentine's-day.
15	S	Sexagesima. Benvenuto Cellini died, 1570.
16	M	Melancthon, reformer, born, 1497.
17	Tu	Michael Angelo, artist, died, 1564.
18	W	St. Simeon. Martin Luther, reformer, d., 1546.
19	Th	Galileo, astronomer, born, 1564.
20	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., died, 1792.
21	S	Robert Hall, theologian, died, 1831.
22	S	Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima.
23	M	Sir W. Allen died, 1850.
24	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. St. Mathias.
25	W	Ash Wednesday.
26	Th	T. Moore, poet, died, 1852.
27	F	Hare hunting ends.
28	S	Montaigne born, 1533.

THE ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE ALMANACK.—1857.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Queen Victoria	born May 24, 1819
Prince Albert	Aug. 26, 1819
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840
Princess Alice Maud Mary	April 25, 1843
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert	Aug. 6, 1844
Princess Helena Augusta	May 25, 1846
Louisa Caroline Alberta	Mar. 18, 1848
Prince Arthur Patrick Albert	May 1, 1850
Prince George Albert	April 7, 1853
Princess of Hesse	May 22, 1770
Duchess of Gloucester	April 25, 1776
Princess Sophia	May 22, 1773
Duchess of Kent	Aug. 17, 1786
Duchess of Cambridge	July 24, 1797
Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819
King of Hanover	May 27, 1819

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Kingdom.	Born.	Access.
Great Britain. Queen Victoria	1819	1837
France	1808	1848
Russia	1821	1855
Austria	1830	1848
Spain	1820	1833
Prussia	1795	1840
Turkey	1823	1839
Portugal	1816	1853
Holland	1817	1849
Hanover	1819	1851
Denmark	1808	1848
Sweden	1808	1844
Papedom	1792	1846
Sardinia	1820	1848
Two Sicilies Ferdinand II.	1810	1830
Belgium	1790	1831
Greece	1815	1832
Saxony	1801	1834

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

	1841.	1851.
Bedfordshire	107,937	125,348
Berkshire	160,226	169,008
Buckinghamshire	155,989	161,411
Cambridge	164,459	186,326
Chester	395,300	450,256
Cornwall	341,269	353,171
Cumberland	177,912	194,677
Derby	272,202	293,118
Devon	538,731	565,084
Dorset	174,743	184,161
Durham	324,277	407,130
Essex	344,995	366,969
Gloucestershire	431,307	454,000
Hampshire	345,940	400,933
Hertfordshire	114,438	117,035
Hertfordshire	157,237	168,306
Huntingdonshire	58,69	63,454
Kent	548,161	611,116
Lancashire	1,667,064	2,027,484
Leicestershire	215,855	230,489
Lincoln	262,717	406,124
Middlesex	1,576,616	1,881,215
Monmouthshire	134,349	159,604
Norfolk	412,621	440,709
Northampton	199,061	213,637
Northumberland	250,268	285,453
Nottinghamshire	249,773	273,480
Oxfordshire	161,573	168,643
Rutland	21,340	22,461
Salop	239,014	242,348
Somersetshire	436,002	443,318
Staffordshire	510,206	611,945
Suffolk	513,129	336,152
Surrey	582,613	678,542
Sussex	299,770	336,187
Warwickshire	402,121	472,962
Westmoreland	56,469	58,233
Wiltshire	260,007	261,776
Worcestershire	233,484	362,859
York, East	193,676	262,623
York, North	204,662	212,802
York, West	1,154,924	1,317,723
North Wales	396,254	411,311
South Wales	515,067	589,725

SUMMARY.

England	14,995,138	16,921,732
Wales	911,321	1,001,036
Ireland	8,175,124	6,515,794
Scotland	2,628,957	2,870,784
Total of Great Britain	18,664,719	20,936,468

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, &c.

In the year 1857 there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun, and both will be invisible at Greenwich.

I. Total Eclipse of the Sun, March 25th, 1857; the line of central and total eclipse is situated in the Pacific Ocean. The central eclipse at noon is in Longitude 154° 32' west of Greenwich, and at 3° 49' South Latitude.

II. Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 17th, 1857. The line of central and annular eclipse passes through the southern part of Asia, northern part of the Indian Ocean, to the northern extremity of Australia. Central at noon in Longitude 97° 48' east of Greenwich, and 14° 34' of North Lat.

The planets MERCURY, MARS, and JUPITER, are occulted by the Moon during this year.

JUPITER, on January 2nd, 1857, disappears at the Moon's dark limb at 4h. 58m. P.M.; reappears at the Moon's bright limb 6h. 1m. P.M.

MERCURY is occulted by the Moon on August 21st; disappears at the Moon's dark limb at 1h. 56m. P.M.; reappears at the Moon's bright limb at 3h. 19m. P.M.

MARS is occulted by the Moon on the morning of October 14th; disappears at the Moon's bright limb at 4h. 47m. A.M.; reappears at the Moon's dark limb at 5h. 42m. A.M.

The Moon passes over the *Pleiades* on the morning of November 3rd, between 5h. 52m. A.M. and 8h. 12m. A.M., and again on the morning of December 28th, between 4h. and 6h. A.M.

SEASONS, &c.

Spring Quarter commences March 20, at 3 45 P.M.
Summer " " June 21, at 0 26 P.M.
Autumn " " Sept. 23, at 2 33 A.M.
Winter " " Dec. 21, at 8 17 P.M.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

	Gregorian or Modern Calendar.	Julian or Ancient Calendar.
Golden Number	15	15
Epaet	IV.	XV.
Solar Cycle	18	18
Drawn out of, and Payable out of, the United Kingdom, but negotiated in the United Kingdom, the same Duty as on FOREIGN BILLS, Drawn in, and payable out of, the United Kingdom.	15	15
Roman Indiction	D	F
Dominical Letter	D	F
Septuagesima	Feb. 8	Feb. 3
Ash Wednesday	" 25	" 20
Easter Sunday	April 12	April 7
Ascension Day	May 21	May 16
Whit Sunday	" 31	" 26
First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 29	Dec. 1
Julian Period	—	6570

FOREIGN COINS—BRITISH VALUE.

Cent (America)	£0 0 0 1/2
Crusade (Portugal)	0 2 4
Dollar (Spanish)	0 4 3
Ditto (American)	0 4 2
Ducat (Flanders, Sweden, Austria, and Saxony)	0 9 3
Ditto (Denmark)	0 8 3
Florin (Prussia and Poland)	0 1 2
Ditto (Flanders)	0 1 6
Ditto (Germany, Austria)	0 2 0
France, or Livre (French)	0 0 9 1/2
Guilder (Dutch)	0 1 8
Ditto (German)	1s. 7d. to 0 2 0
Louis, or Napoleon	0 16 0
Moidore (Portugal)	1 6 6
Pagoda (Asia)	0 8 9
Piastre (Arabian)	0 5 6
Ditto (Spanish)	0 3 7
Pistole (Spain, or Barbary)	0 16 3
Ditto (Italy)	0 15 6
Ditto (Sicily)	0 15 4
Re (Portugal)	20th of 0 1
Mill-Re (Portugal)	0 4 6
Rial (eight to a Dollar)	0 0 6 1/2
Rix-Dollar (German)	0 3 6
Ditto (Dutch, Hamburg, Denmark, and Sweden)	0 4 3
Rouble (Russian)	0 3 3
Rupce, silver (Asia)	0 1 10
Ditto, gold (Asia)	1 8 9
Sol, or Sou (French)	0 0 0 1/2

NEW SCALE OF STAMP DUTIES.

(17 and 18 Victoria, c. 83.)

INLAND BILLS OR PROMISSORY NOTES.

Not exceeding	£5	£0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding 10	25	0 0 2
" 10 " " "	50	0 0 3
" 25 " " "	75	0 0 6
" 50 " " "	100	0 1 0
" 75 " " "	200	0 2 0
" 100 " " "	300	0 3 0
" 200 " " "	400	0 4 0
" 300 " " "	500	0 5 0
" 400 " " "	750	0 7 6
" 500 " " "	1000	0 10 0
" 750 " " "	1500	0 15 0
" 1000 " " "	2000	1 0 0
" 1500 " " "	3000	1 10 0
" 2000 " " "	4000	2 0 0
" 3000 " " "	4000	2 5 0
" 4000 and upwards		2 5 0

FOREIGN BILLS.

Drawn in, but Payable out of, the United Kingdom.—

If drawn singly, or otherwise than in a Set of Three or more, the same duty as INLAND BILLS.

If drawn in Sets of Three or more, for every Bill of each Set—

Not exceeding	£25	£0 0 1
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding 50	50	0 0 2
" 50 " " "	75	0 0 3
" 75 " " "	100	0 0 4
" 100 " " "	200	0 0 8
" 200 " " "	300	0 1 0
" 300 " " "	400	0 1 4
" 400 " " "	500	0 1 8
" 500 " " "	750	0 2 6
" 750 " " "	1000	0 3 4
" 1000 " " "	1500	0 5 0
" 1500 " " "	2000	0 6 8
" 2000 " " "	3000	0 10 0
" 3000 " " "	4000	0 13 4
" 4000 " " "		0 15 0

To be denoted by Impressed Stamps.

Drawn out of, but Payable in, the United Kingdom, the same Duty as INLAND BILLS.

Drawn out of, and Payable out of, the United Kingdom, but negotiated in the United Kingdom, the same Duty as on FOREIGN BILLS, Drawn in, and payable out of, the United Kingdom.

To be denoted by adhesive Stamps.

RECEIPTS AND DRAFTS.

Receipts and Drafts or Orders for payment of money amounting to £2 and upwards, must bear a stamp of ONE PENNY, either stamped on the paper or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto. No exemptions except for Receipts given for sums deposited in any Bank.

PENALTIES.—Adhesive Stamps to be Cancelled by writing the name of the Firm who first delivered them out of their hands, with the date of the day and year when Cancelled, under Penalty of £50.

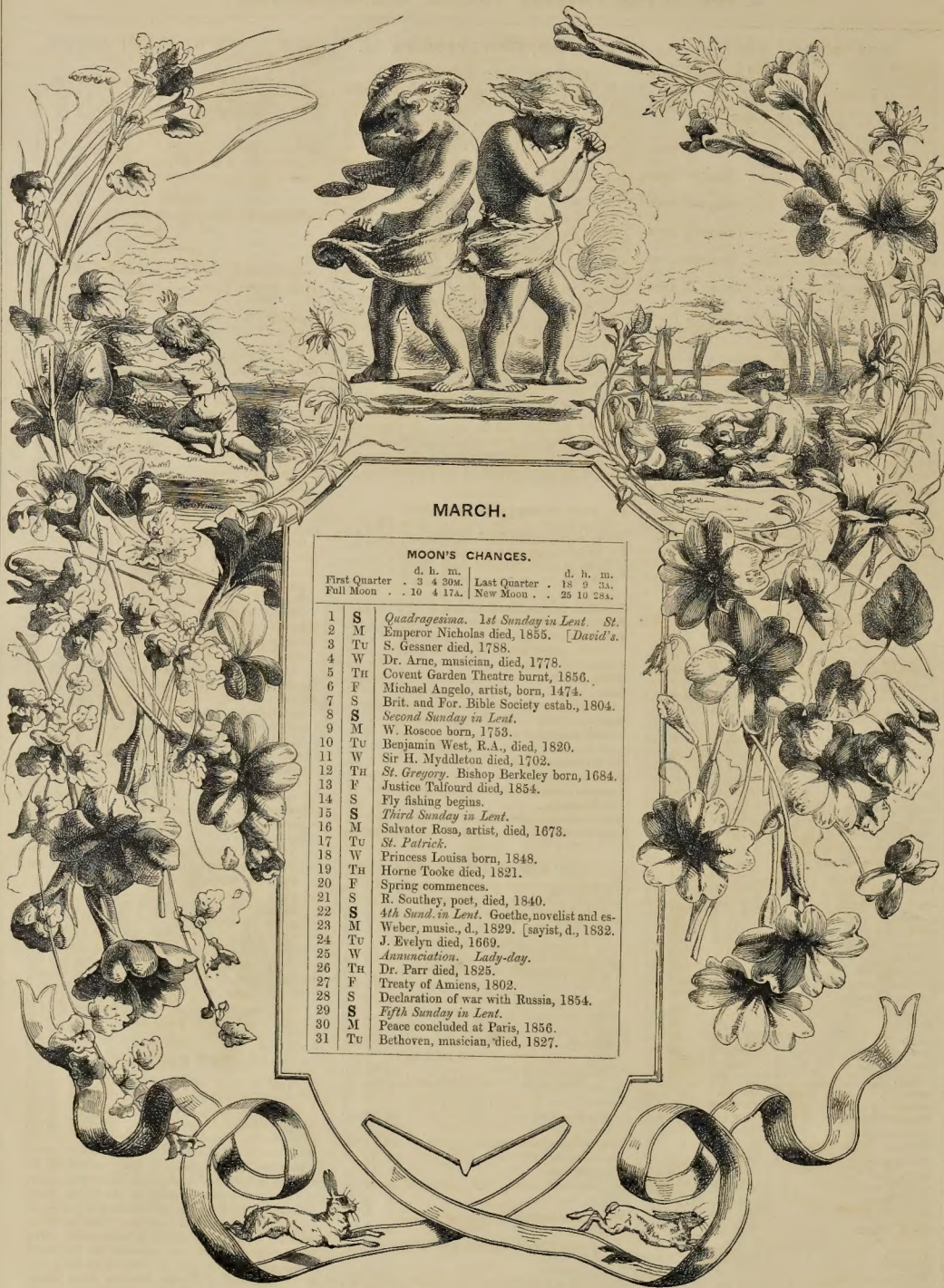
Bills purporting to be Drawn in a Set, and the whole number of the Set not being delivered, Penalty £100 on persons delivering and receiving.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

Where no money given	£0 2 6
Under £30	1 0 0
For £30 and under £50	2 0 0
50 " " "	3 0 0
100 " " "	6 0 0
200 " " "	12 0 0
300 " " "	20 0 0
400 " " "	25 9 0

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

The duty on instruments of proxy is reduced to 6d., and includes the duty on powers of attorney to vote by proxy at any meeting in the United Kingdom of the proprietors or shareholders of any joint-stock company, or other company, whose stock or funds are divided into shares or transferable. The Treasury is empowered to authorise the articles of clerkship to attorneys to be stamped on the terms set forth. Further, the act exempts from stamp duty the freedom of the City of London by redemption.



MARCH.

MOON'S CHANCES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
First Quarter	3 4 30M.	Last Quarter	18 9 3A.
Full Moon	10 4 17A.	New Moon	25 10 28A.

1	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent. St.
2	M	Emperor Nicholas died, 1855. [David's.
3	Tu	S. Gessner died, 1788.
4	W	Dr. Arne, musician, died, 1778.
5	Th	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.
6	F	Michael Angelo, artist, born, 1474.
7	S	Brit. and For. Bible Society estab., 1804.
8	S	Second Sunday in Lent.
9	M	W. Roscoe born, 1753.
10	Tu	Benjamin West, R.A., died, 1820.
11	W	Sir H. Myddleton died, 1702.
12	Th	St. Gregory. Bishop Berkeley born, 1684.
13	F	Justice Talfourd died, 1854.
14	S	Fly fishing begins.
15	S	Third Sunday in Lent.
16	M	Salvator Rosa, artist, died, 1673.
17	Tu	St. Patrick.
18	W	Princess Louisa born, 1848.
19	Th	Horne Tooke died, 1821.
20	F	Spring commences.
21	S	R. Southey, poet, died, 1840.
22	S	4th Sund. in Lent. Goethe, novelist and es.
23	M	Weber, music, d., 1829. [sayist, d., 1832.
24	Tu	J. Evelyn died, 1669.
25	W	Annunciation. Lady-day.
26	Th	Dr. Parr died, 1825.
27	F	Treaty of Amiens, 1802.
28	S	Declaration of war with Russia, 1854.
29	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.
30	M	Peace concluded at Paris, 1856.
31	Tu	Bethoven, musician, died, 1827.

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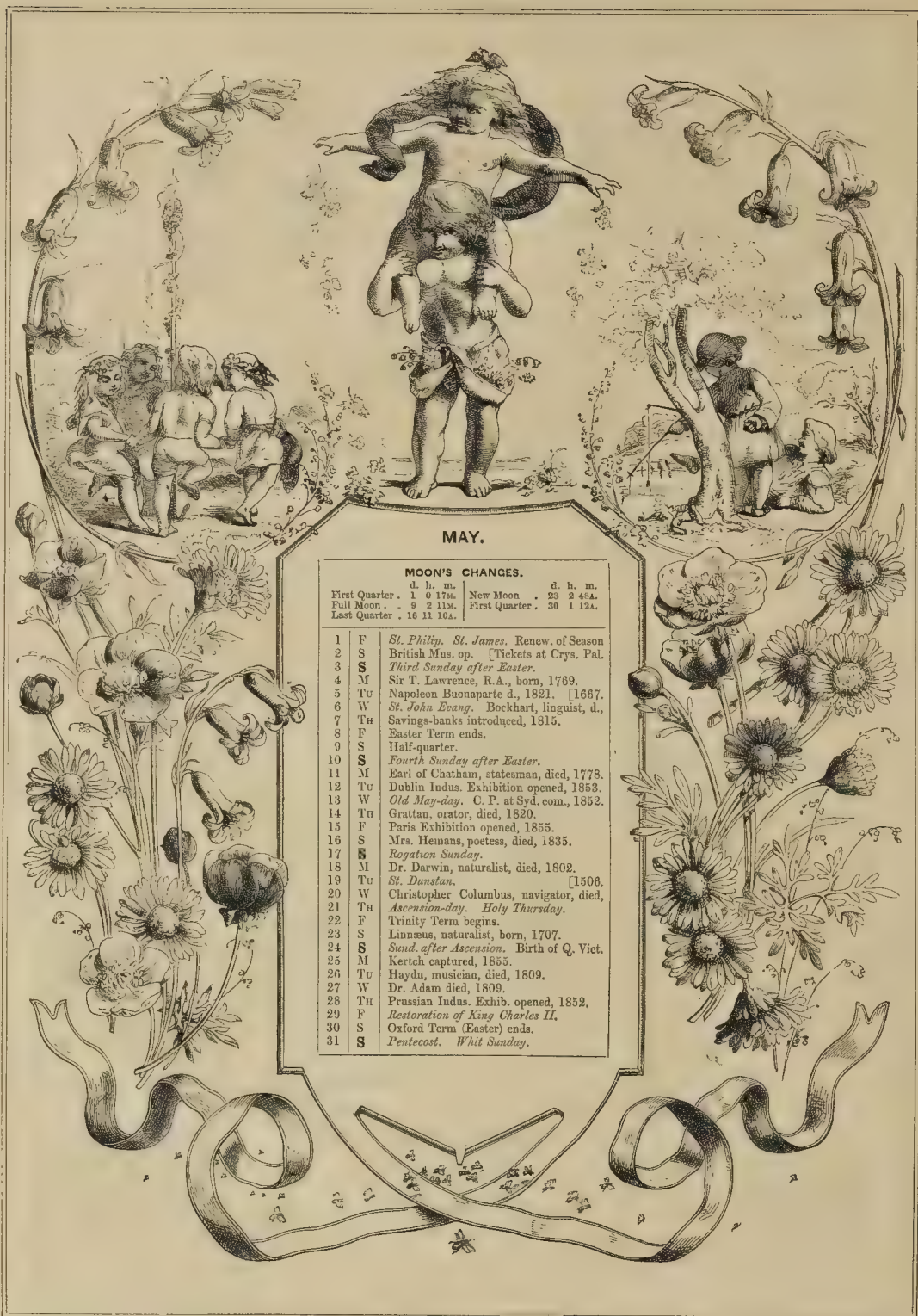
APRIL.

MOON'S CHANCES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
First Quarter .	1 1 34A.	Last Quarter .	17 at noon.
Full Moon .	9 9 23M.	New Moon .	24 7 14M.

1	W	<i>All Fools-day.</i>
2	Th	Victory of Copenhagen, 1801.
3	F	Cambridge Term (Lent) ends.
4	S	Oxford Term (Lent) ends.
5	S	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
6	M	<i>Old Lady-day.</i>
7	Tu	Sir F. Chantrey, sculptor, died, 1781.
8	W	Fire Insurance due.
9	Th	<i>Maundy Thurs.</i> J. Opie, R.A., d., 1807.
10	F	<i>Good Friday.</i>
11	S	Canning, statesman, born, 1770.
12	S	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> [1759.
13	M	<i>Easter Monday.</i> Handel, musician, d.,
14	Tu	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i> Window-tax rep., 1851.
15	W	Easter Term begins.
16	Th	Buffon, naturalist, died, 1788.
17	F	Abernethy, physician, died, 1831.
18	S	Franklin, philosopher, died, 1790.
19	S	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
20	M	Cromwell dissolved Parliament, 1653.
21	Tu	Bishop Heber born, 1783. [incor. 1663.
22	W	Oxf. & Camb. T. (Easter) beg. Royal Soc.
23	Th	<i>St. George.</i> Shakspeare born, 1564.
24	F	Defoe, novelist, died, 1731.
25	S	<i>St. Mark.</i> Ramadan (Turkish Fast) com.
26	S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
27	M	Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
28	Tu	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.
29	W	Lord Chancellor Cottenham died, 1851.
30	Th	L. Univer. found., 1827. Peace pro. 1856.





MAY.

MOON'S CHANCES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
First Quarter .	1 0 17m.	New Moon .	23 2 49a.
Full Moon .	9 2 11m.	First Quarter .	30 1 12a.
Last Quarter .	16 11 10a.		

1	F	St. Philip. St. James. Renew. of Season
2	S	British Mus. op. [Tickets at Crys. Pal.
3	S	Third Sunday after Easter.
4	M	Sir T. Lawrence, R.A., born, 1769.
5	Tu	Napoleon Buonaparte d., 1821. [1667.
6	W	St. John Evang. Bockhart, linguist, d.,
7	Th	Savings-banks introduced, 1815.
8	F	Easter Term ends.
9	S	Half-quarter.
10	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
11	M	Earl of Chatham, statesman, died, 1778.
12	Tu	Dublin Indus. Exhibition opened, 1853.
13	W	Old May-day. C. P. at Syd. com., 1852.
14	Th	Grattan, orator, died, 1820.
15	F	Paris Exhibition opened, 1855.
16	S	Mrs. Hemans, poetess, died, 1835.
17	S	Rogation Sunday.
18	M	Dr. Darwin, naturalist, died, 1802.
19	Tu	St. Dunstan. [1506.
20	W	Christopher Columbus, navigator, died,
21	Th	Ascension-day. Holy Thursday.
22	F	Trinity Term begins.
23	S	Linnaeus, naturalist, born, 1707.
24	S	Sund. after Ascension. Birth of Q. Vict.
25	M	Kertch captured, 1855.
26	Tu	Haydn, musician, died, 1809.
27	W	Dr. Adam died, 1809.
28	Th	Prussian Indus. Exhib. opened, 1852.
29	F	Restoration of King Charles II.
30	S	Oxford Term (Easter) ends.
31	S	Pentecost. Whit Sunday.

THE ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE ALMANACK.—1857.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury... Visc. Palmerston, K.G.
 Lord High Chancellor... Lord Cranworth
 President of the Council... Earl Granville
 Lord Privy Seal... Earl of Harrowby
 Home Secretary... Sir G. Grey, Bt., G.C.B.
 Foreign Secretary... Earl of Clarendon, K.G.
 Colonial Secretary... Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere
 Secretary of War... Lord Panmure, K.T.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer... Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
 First Lord of the Admiralty... Sir C. Wood
 President of the Board of Control... Right Hon. R. Vernon-Smith
 Postmaster-General... The Duke of Argyll
 Pres. of the Board of Trade... Lt. Stanley of Alderley
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster... Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines
 Without Office... M. of Lansdowne, K.G.
The above form the Cabinet.
 Commander-in-Chief... D. of Cambridge, K.G.
 First Com. of Public Works... Sir B. Hall
 Pres. of the Poor Law Board... Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouvierie
 President of the General Board of Health... Rt. Hon. W. F. Cowper
 Attorney-General... Sir A. J. E. Cockburn
 Solicitor-General... Sir R. Bethell
 Lord-Lieut. of Ireland... Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
 Master of the Mint... Sir W. F. Herschell, Bart.
 Master of the Horse... Duke of Wallington
 Earl Marshal... Duke of Norfolk.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT PUBLIC OFFICES. ENGLAND.

At the Bank.—The only holidays in the Dividend Offices are Good Friday and Christmas Day; in the Transfer Offices, besides the above, May 1, and November 1.

East India House and Exchequer.—Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Custom House and the Public Dock Companies.—Christmas Day and Good Friday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, November 9, and Her Majesty's Birthday, May 24.

Excise and Stamp Offices.—The Holidays are the same as in the Customs, with the addition of Whit-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and May 29.

IRELAND.

Banks, Stamp Office, and Custom House.—Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Queen's Birthday.

SCOTLAND.

Banks.—New Year's Day, King Charles I.'s Martyrdom, Queen's Marriage, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, King Charles II.'s Restoration, Queen's Accession, Queen's Coronation, Gunpowder Plot, Christmas Day.

LEGAL, MUNICIPAL, AND ELECTORAL INFORMATION.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—A yearly tenant must give notice of his intention to quit his premises half a year before the expiration of the current year of his tenancy, unless there be a special agreement to the contrary. Half-yearly and quarterly hires require three months' notice.

LICENCES.—Pawnbrokers' and appraisers' annual licences are taken out on the 5th of July; hawkers' and pedlars' ditto on the 1st of August; and bankers and others issuing promissory notes, &c., on the 10th of October.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The quarter sessions of the peace for every county, riding, or division, are required to be held in the first week after the 31st of March, the 21st of June, the 11th of October, and the 28th of December.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.—Borough or town councillors are elected on the 1st of November; the mayor and aldermen on the 9th of the same month; assessors and auditors on the 1st of March; and poor law guardians on the 25th of March, or within 14 days. Overseers and surveyors of the roads are appointed on the latter day, or within 14 days after.

ELECTORAL NOTICE.—On the 20th of June overseers are required to publish notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make their claims. Persons on the register need not repeat their claims unless they have changed their qualification or abode.

LIST OF BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, 9, Old Jewry Chambers.
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-street.
 Bank of Australasia, Threadneedle-street.
 Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate Within.
 Bank of London, Threadneedle-street; Charing Cross Branch, 450, West Strand.
 Barclay and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
 Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street.
 Biggs, W. and J., 8, West Smithfield.
 Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard-street.
 Bouverie and Co., 11, Haymarket.
 British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 80, Coleman-street.
 Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane.
 Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.
 Call and Co., 25, Old Bond-street.
 Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield.
 Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, Temple Bar.
 City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
 Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within.
 Commercial Bank of London, 6, Lothbury, and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
 Coutts and Co., 58 and 59, Strand.
 Cusliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury.
 Cusliffe, Brooks, and Co., 24, Lombard-street.
 Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill.
 Davies, Robert, and Co., 187, Shoreditch.
 De Lisle, Jauvray, and Co., 16, Devonshire-square.
 Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co., 50, Cornhill.
 Dixon and Co., 25, Chancery-lane.
 Drummond and Co., 49, Charing Cross.
 Feltham and Co., 42, Lombard-street.
 Fullers and Co., 66, Moorgate-street.
 Glyn and Co., 67, Lombard-street.
 Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street.
 Hanburys and Co., 60, Lombard-street.
 Hankeys and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street.
 Herries and Co., 16, St. James's-street.
 Heywood, Kinnairs, and Co., 4, Lombard-street.
 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield.
 Hoares and Co., 37, Fleet-street.
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street.
 Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street.
 Johnston, H. and J., 27, Cannon-street.
 Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury.
 Lacey and Son, 60, West Smithfield.
 London and County Joint Stock, 21, Lombard-street; St. George's-place, Knightsbridge; and Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.
 London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street.
 London and Eastern Bank, Cannon-street, City.
 London Joint Stock, 5, Princess-street, Bank; and 69, Pall Mall.
 London and Westminster, 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, Whitechapel, High-street; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street.
 Lubbock and Co., 11, Mansion House-street.
 Martin, Stones, and Martin, 69, Lombard-street.
 Masterman and Co., 35, Nicolas-lane.
 National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street.
 National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street.
 National Security Bank, 29, Great St. Helen's.
 North Western Bank of India, 1, Gresham House, Broad-street.
 Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook.
 Prædels and Co., 189, Fleet-street.
 Prescott and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street.
 Price and Co., 3, King William-street.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street.
 Puget and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
 Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.
 Roberts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-street.
 Rogers, Olding, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane.
 Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 71, Lombard-street.
 Scott and Co., 1, Cavendish-square.
 Shank, John, 76, West Smithfield.
 Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street.
 South Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad-street.
 Spooner and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street.
 Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-street.
 Stride, J. and W. S., 41, West Smithfield.

Tisdall and Ward, 15, West Smithfield.

Twinnings, 215, Strand.

Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street.

Union Bank of London, 2, Princess-street, Mansion

House, 4, Pall Mall East; and Argyll-place.

Unity Bank, Cannon-street, City; and Coventry

street, Leicester-square.

Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch-lane.

Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street.

ABSTRACT OF LAWS RELATING TO CAB FARES.

If proprietor or driver agree beforehand to take for any job any sum less than the proper fare, penalty for exacting or demanding more than the sum agreed on, 40s. Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait, over and above the fare to which driver is entitled for driving thither. Driver refusing to wait is liable to a penalty of 40s.

Hirer refusing to pay the fare, or for any damage, and compensation for loss of time, may be committed to prison.

BY DISTANCE, FOR TWO PERSONS.—Sixpence per mile for every mile completed, and Sixpence additional for any part of a mile not completed. One Shilling for every mile or part of a mile beyond four mile radius of Charing Cross. Sixpence for every quarter of an hour completed in waiting, at request of hirer.

BY TIME, FOR TWO PERSONS.—For any time within, and not exceeding one hour, Two Shillings. Sixpence for every quarter of an hour completed, or part of a quarter of an hour not completed, above one hour.

N.B. When hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles in one hour.

When more than two persons are carried, Sixpence additional may be demanded, over and above the sum of the whole hiring for two persons.

LUGGAGE.—A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried, in or upon the carriage, without additional charge, excepting when two persons are carried inside, with more luggage than can be carried inside, when a sum of twopence per package carried outside the carriage must be paid.

RAILWAY TERMINI IN LONDON.

London & North Western... Euston Sq., New Road.
 London & Croydon, Dover &... London Bridge.
 Brighton, and Greenwich...
 London and Blackwall... New London St., City.
 Great Western... Paddington.
 Eastern Counties... Shoreditch.
 South Western... Waterloo Road.
 Northern and Eastern... Shoreditch.
 Great Northern... King's Cross.

LONDON INNS

AT WHICH OMNIBUSES LEAVE DIRECT FOR THE VARIOUS RAILWAY STATIONS.

George and Blue Boar, Holborn.
 White Horse, Fetter Lane.
 33, Regent Circus.
 Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.
 Spread Eagle, Regent Circus.
 Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street.
 Cross Keys, Wood Street.
 Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street.
 Green Man and Still, Oxford Street.
 Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A parliamentary paper states the amount of the National Debt existing on the 31st of March, 1856, at £775,812,694, the annual interest payable being £23,267,361. The total reduction of interest effected during the year by stock transferred and other means, was £37,236; the increase of interest, principally through the creation of loans, was £747,243. The debt created was £21,555,416 (loans), £3,353,250 (Exchequer Bills), £19,468 (unclaimed stock, re-transferred); total, £24,908,134. The total of debt redeemed was £1,241,257.



JUNE.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
Full Moon	7 5 23A.	New Moon	21 10 3A.
Last Quarter	15 7 10M.	First Quarter	23 4 20M.

1	M	Whit Monday. Wilkie d., 1841.
2	Tu	Whit Tuesday. Earl Ducie d., 1853.
3	W	Oxf T. (Trin.) begins. [d., 1849.
4	Th	Countess of Blessington, novelist,
5	F	Weber, musician, d., 1826.
6	S	Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.
7	S	Trin. Sun. Mamelou taken, 1855.
8	M	London Bridge commenced, 1834.
9	Tu	St. Anthony.
10	W	Opening Crystal Pal., Syd., 1854.
11	Th	Corpus Christi. St. Barnabus.
12	F	Trinity Term ends. [1843.
13	S	Gt. anti-slavery convent. in Lond.
14	S	First Sunday after Trinity.
15	M	Sir R. Steele born, 1671.
16	Tu	Duke of Marlborough died, 1772.
17	W	J. Wesley born, 1703.
18	Th	Attack on Sebastopol, 1855.
19	F	Sir J. Banks died, 1820.
20	S	Accession of Q. Victoria, 1837.
21	S	2nd Sunday aft. Trin. Sun. com.
22	M	Haydon, artist, died, 1846.
23	Tu	Hampton died, 1643.
24	W	St. John Baptist. Midsum. Day.
25	Th	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
26	F	G. Morland born, 1763.
27	S	Dr. Dodd executed, 1777.
28	S	3rd Sun. aft. Trin. Coron., 1838.
29	M	St. Peter.
30	Tu	W. Roscoe died, 1831.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—INLAND.—Letters under ½ oz., 1d.; under 1 oz., 2d.; and so on, 2d. for every ounce or part of an ounce. Stamped newspapers free; in folding them, the stamp must appear outside: unstamped, 1d. under 4 ozs.

FOREIGN.—Letters to America, 1s. under ½ oz.; Australia, 6d.; California, 1s. 2d.; Canada, 6d.; Cape of Good Hope, 8d.; France, 4d. under ½ oz.; Hong Kong, 6d. under ½ oz.; Jamaica, 6d.; Mauritius and Natal, 8d.; New Zealand, 6d.; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Van Diemen's Land, 6d.; West Indies (British), 6d. Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) to most foreign parts, 1d.; but must be posted within seven days of date of publication. Letters to France must be prepaid.

PRINTED BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.—Under 4 ozs., 1d.; 8 ozs., 2d.; and so on, 2d. for every ½ lb., or any less weight.—No MANUSCRIPT can be sent by this post under 4d.; but if the postage amount to that sum, the packet may contain any number of books, prints, maps, vellum, manuscript, &c., together.

Printed books, &c., may be transmitted to the British colonies and possessions—under ½ lb., 6d.; under 1 lb., 1s.; and so on, 1s. for every pound or fraction thereof. East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Hong Kong (via Southampton), 8d. under ½ lb.; not above 1 lb., 1s.; and so on. No book packet exceeding 3 lbs. in weight can be sent to the East Indies or New South Wales; nor can any book packet be forwarded through a foreign country, except at a letter rate of postage. The postage must be pre-paid in stamps. Each packet may be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. No packet must exceed two feet in length, width, or depth. It must not contain any letter or sealed inclosure whatever.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is unsafe to send money or anything of value in letters without being registered, the fee for which is 6d. in stamps in addition to the postage. These letters must be posted half an hour earlier than ordinary letters.

MONEY ORDERS are issued and paid in London and Edinburgh between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and in other places between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. Charge 3d. for any sum not above £2., and 6d. for not more than 5s.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.—An infant must be registered within six weeks after its birth, by a parent, or some other person duly authorised, giving personal notice to the registrar of their district. No fee is payable.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.—Notice should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. Let this be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give the minister who performs the funeral service. As the cause of death is to be entered, care and discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of deceased's death.

COUNTY COURTS.—The Courts have jurisdiction for the recovery of debts, legacies, distributive shares of intestate's effects, and balances of partnership accounts. And in cases of breach of contract, taking or detaining goods, assault, trespass, and all other personal actions (excepting libel, slander, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, ejectment, and cases involving questions of title), to the amount of £50; for the recovery of tenements, held over by tenants after the end of their term or notice to quit, to the amount of £50; and in actions of replevin for goods distrained, to any amount. Applications for summonses must be made fourteen days before every Court-day, at the office of the clerk.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from November to February; between ten and five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and between ten and six from May to August. The Reading-room is open every day to persons holding tickets of admission, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.—The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

NOVELTIES.

For the benefit of those who, gathered round the blazing hearth, come to hear about such matters as new inventions, we have culled a few novelties out of the great English garden of design. To the attention of ladies we beg to offer the first article in our brief list.

CHAPPUIS' "L'INDISPENSABLE," STANDARD MIRROR—an essential of the dressing-room. It consists of a round mirror, about twelve inches diameter, attached to a brass rod, which, in its turn, works in a brass tube, and this tube can be attached, by a very simple contrivance, to the back of an ordinary chair. The glass itself can consequently be elevated or depressed by the slightest touch to a proper height. By means of "L'Indispensable" a lady can, therefore, accomplish the feat of seeing the back of her own head—for with this new toilet glass placed exactly in front of a larger mirror, both face and neck, the clustering ringlets in front, and the rich, thick knot behind, are reflected and presented for her consideration at one and the same time. Combs can be becomingly fixed, pins properly adjusted, &c. This novelty is also invaluable to those who indulge in the somewhat lazy habit of reading in bed, as it will reflect the light pleasantly upon the page, and remove many *désagréments* which formerly detracted from the comfort of "luxurious study."

The same *industriel* has also patented some very excellent **DAYLIGHT REFLECTORS**—a most effectual substitute, in the darkest room, for gas or any other artificial light, during the day-time. Now light is a blessing almost unknown in many a City lane and busy counting-house—other light, at least, than a dim grey, or else supplied by gas-lamps, which last try the eyes, injure the health, and pain the head—but by these reflectors the darkest places may be rendered cheerful. M. CHAPPUIS has further directed his attention to shades, or reflectors, for gas or oil-lamps, and exhibits both judgment and taste in the choice of form and colour, so as to mellow the light without deadening it.

Who among our readers has not shivered over a black, unpromising heap of coals, that looked as though they never could or would become bright? who has not prayed for a fire that would burn instead of smoke, warm in lieu of suffocate? Mr. YOUNG'S **PATENT SMOKELESS STOVE** accomplishes this desideratum and another besides—it renders firing cheap as well as pleasant, economises time and money, lessens servant's trouble, and spares the tempers of their masters or mistresses—for, as the coals burn away, by a very simple contrivance fresh ones can be brought forward from a reservoir at the back; and as the smoke from the black, or fresh coals, passes through the bright portion of the fire, all is consumed, and burns cheerfully on the surface. For cheapness, cleanliness, and cheerfulness, Mr. Young's stove stands high in our estimation.

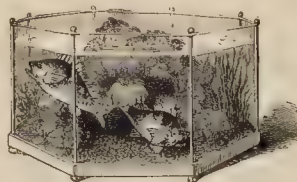
BALL'S REVOLVING OVEN, for baking bread, pastry, &c., is certainly a most desirable addition to our "household treasures." Suspended before a common fire by a bottle-jack, or even common skein of worsted, and constantly revolving, the dough cannot burn, and the bread is baked very evenly, and is more wholesome than when baked in an ordinary oven. We have seen four-pound loaves baked by this method, and found them admirable: the ovens are cheap, and to the poor, where only a small fire can be kept in, perhaps, the only sitting-room, they will be invaluable, as no part of the heat is lost. A small fire answers the purpose; and last, though not least, it does not prevent the occupants of the room from enjoying the warmth and cheerfulness of the blaze.

GAY'S REGISTERED TOOTH-BRUSH GUARD is a very neat contrivance for keeping the brush clean, and for travellers is particularly convenient. It consists of an anti-corrosive case, which encloses the brush, and prevents its coming in contact with any other article in the carpet-bag. It is also very cheap.

SHAW'S DECANTERER.—By a very simple contrivance the difficulty of cork-drawing is altogether avoided by this invention, and the contents of a bottle may be poured out in whole or in part without disturbing the sediment, or crust. It consists of a stand to which any bottle may be easily

attached, and which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, or left at any elevation—thus preventing all necessity of disturbing the sediment, as must be the case if the bottle had to be raised up and down in the operation of decanting, or drawing off into wine or other glasses.

SANDERS AND WOOLCOTT'S MARINE AND FRESH WATER AQUARIUM.—Although these articles cannot be considered now as "novelties," still they are so elegant in their construction, and form so pleasing an addition to indoor pursuits and amusements, that for the sake of the young we could wish to see one in every drawing-room in the kingdom. The study of Marine Animals has now become such an almost universal practice during leisure hours, that an elaborate description of one of these tanks would be simply superfluous. The flowers and inmates of the deep there bloom and flourish together. Mr. Gosse and Mr. Warrington have—all thanks to them for it—rendered this "new pleasure" as Mrs. S. C. Hall has aptly christened the same—"fashionable;" and now in our dreary London houses, shut out from all other communion with nature, and the wondrous forms she assumes, the young and the old can find a source of living amusement, of instruction, recreation, and improvement, in a glass aquarium, with its myriads of restless inhabitants, ocean leaves and plants, zoophytes and sea-daisies. The engraving we have given represents one of the many



forms manufactured by Messrs. Sanders and Woolcott. But the tank best adapted for marine purposes is that known as the "Warrington Tank," which is also manufactured by Sanders and Woolcott. A more elegant piece of furniture than some of these aquaria can scarcely be conceived; and as they may be procured of all sizes, from pints to gallons, and of all varieties, square, round, like miniature fountains and gigantic vases, we think the use of them will be extended even were it only for their ornamental appearance. We are glad to see Mr. Gosse has already published—for the use of beginners—a handbook to Marine Zoology, treating more particularly of tanks, and the management of their contents.

MINTER'S ONE-WHEEL CHAISE.—This vehicle is extremely narrow, and consists of one large wheel placed immediately under the seat, which latter somewhat resembles the driving box of an Irish outside car. The appearance of the carriage is light and singular to an unusual degree, and we could imagine it creating quite a *furor* if seen whirling down Piccadilly. It only occupies about one third of the space of an ordinary chaise, and is not one quarter of the weight; besides which, the driver, being raised so much above the horse, has of course immense control over the animal.

We must not omit to mention in our brief notice of novelties—Dr. ARNOTT'S very ingenious and successful plan for the consumption of smoke in the stoves manufactured by Messrs. EDWARDS & SON, into whose hands Dr. Arnot's Patent has now fallen; not only is the smoke consumed, but the fire is free from dust, cheerful, and economical; Mr. MANKTELOW'S **PIANO-FORTES** for the million—really very respectable articles for £15; Messrs. BOWRON & CO.'S **GLASS TILES**, which, for farm-buildings, workshops, &c., are invaluable; and last, though not least, Mr. WESTBROOK'S very ingenious **SAFETY WINDOW-CLEANING APPARATUS**, which is calculated not only to increase comfort, but save life—for how many persons are annually killed or disabled by falls from window-sills; and we name this most desirable novelty under a conviction that its existence only requires to be known in order that it may be extensively appreciated.



JULY.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon . . .	d. h. m.	New Moon . . .	d. h. m.
7 6 44.		21 6 12.	
Last Quarter . 14 0 56.		First Quarter . 28 9 14.	

1	W	Battle of the Boyne, 1690.
2	Th	Sir R. Peel, statesman, died, 1850.
3	F	Dog days commence.
4	S	American Independence, 1776.
5	S	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Old Midsummer-day.
7	Tu	Jacquard, mechanic, born, 1752.
8	W	Fire Insurance due.
9	Th	Triumphal entry of the Guards, 1856.
10	F	Cambridge Term (Easter) ends.
11	S	Oxford Term (Trinity) ends.
12	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	W. Penn died, 1718.
14	Tu	New York Exhibition opened, 1853.
15	W	St. Swithin.
16	Th	Sir Joshua Reynolds, R.A., born, 1723.
17	F	Dr. Isaac Watts born, 1674.
18	S	Dr. Adam Smith died, 1790.
19	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Maryport.
21	Tu	Robert Burns, poet, died, 1796.
22	W	Magdalen.
23	Th	First English Newspaper published, 1588.
24	F	Commencement of Insurance, 1696.
25	S	St. James, R. Hyacinth, painter, b., 1659.
26	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	J. Burnett, painter, died, 1816.
28	Tu	Cowley, poet, died, 1667.
29	W	W. Wilberforce, philanthropist, d., 1833.
30	Th	Archdeacon Paley born, 1743.
31	F	R. Savage, poet, died, 1743.





AUGUST.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
Full Moon . .	5 6 28A.	New Moon . .	19 4 26A.
Last Quarter .	12 6 41A.	First Quarter .	27 3 5A.

1	S	Lammas-day.
2	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Sir R. Arkwright, mechanic, died, 1792.
4	Tu	Shelley, poet, born, 1792.
5	W	First Col. of C. P. Syd. erected, 1852.
6	Th	Daniel O'Connell born, 1775.
7	F	J. Bacon, R.A., died, 1799.
8	S	G. Canning, statesman, died, 1827.
9	S	9th Sun. aft. Trin. Sweaborg bom., 1855.
10	M	Dog Days end.
11	Tu	Half-quarter.
12	W	Grouse shooting begins.
13	Th	Old Lammas-day.
14	F	First book printed by Faust, 1457.
15	S	Surrender of Bomarsund, 1854.
16	S	10th Sun. aft. Trin. Battle of Tchernaya,
17	M	J. Barry, painter, born, 1741. [1855.
18	Tu	Shakspeare d. 1616. Q. Vic. visited Paris,
19	W	Sir M. A. Shee, painter, died, 1850.
20	Th	Bloomfield, poet, died, 1823.
21	F	Count Rumford died, 1814.
22	S	The year 1274 (Mohammedan era) com.
23	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	St. Bartholomev.
25	Tu	D. Hume, historian, died, 1776.
26	W	Prince Albert born, 1819.
27	Th	Thomson, poet, died, 1748.
28	F	St. Augustin.
29	S	Locke born, 1632.
30	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	J. Bunyan died, 1688.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE: ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND PROSPECTS.



ME—the only traveller who never halts nor wearies—having steadily pursued his march for more than two years since the Crystal Palace was first thrown open to the public, we are enabled to cast back our eyes along the road thus plainly tracked out for us; to remember what the “Sydenham show” was then; to note into what it has since expanded; and to hazard an opinion as to what it may eventually become.

First in order comes the retrospect: let us, therefore, take a long sweep with the mental telescope, and fix our glance on a period anterior to the Great Exhibition year of Fifty-one.

Away on the verge of the half-century epoch, almost beyond the focus of our imaginary glass, we detect a wavering light, so shrouded by the mists of the past, so smothered by the events of the future, that it is with difficulty we can trace by slow degrees the shape, and form, and nature of the thing which, at length, we recognise and call—an idea! For, unlike other prodigies, the “world’s fair” did not spring to life in a day—perhaps that fact explains the reason why it is destined to last for scores of years, and to be remembered for centuries.

The first conception does not dazzle our eyes, as we turn them in the direction of the past, with the blaze and brilliancy of a momentary meteor. Ah! no; its light comes flickering feebly across the waste of years, bidding us return thither and see how very small a seed was yet large enough to contain the germ of a giant oak; how apparently insignificant a spark sufficed to kindle an undying flame.

As many a genius has struggled into existence, unnoticed and undreamed of, so the great scheme of the Crystal Palace remained unrecognised as a wonder, even by its parents, until it had arrived almost at maturity; and so difficult is it to pursue the tortuous path of thought back from hill to valley, from effect to cause, from fulfilment to idea, that, losing ourselves in labyrinthine conjectures, we find it impossible to obtain a clear sight of the embryo—unless even to speculate concerning the sort of match which, igniting the long train of subsequent events, reared the glass house of Fifty-one in Hyde Park, and planted a second and finer temple on the top of Sydenham Hill.

Whether the Crystal Palace was a necessity of the age which gave it birth—whether it ought to be considered as certain a consequence of the civilisation of the nineteenth century as the peal of thunder is of the lightning’s flash—or whether it may be regarded solely as the work of men’s brains, and not as an inevitable consequence of the times, is beyond our ken. Whether the first spot where it assumed form in the mind of its august founder were Osborne, London, Balmoral, or, as some assert, the linen hall of a thriving manufacturing town in Ulster, it would be sheer waste of time now to pause and inquire: only it is curious to consider that the crystal erection of Fifty-one was once a very imperfect thought—that the growth of so fairy-like an edifice was tedious and gradual—that it was not a brilliant and evanescent idea, shot up by chance out of an imagination overflowing with exuberant fancies; but the fruition of long and earnest reflection—the work of men who brought judgment, experience, and talent to bear upon the matter in hand; who patiently and perseveringly added thought to thought, and substituted plan for plan; who gathered fresh materials as they went along, and extended the original design, little by little, until at length a hall of twenty-six acres was prepared for the exhibition of the products of all nations.

Yes, it is curious to cast back our eyes through years to that faint light on the horizon when the Crystal Palace was a thing undreamed of—the project of an Universal Exhibition a novelty just broached,—which some regarded as a chimera, and others as an innovation, but which none anticipated would ever expand into a National Institution.

We can just remember the birth of that idea: we recollect how its speedy death was prophesied, how the necessity for its existence was questioned, how its sphere of usefulness was limited, how little its subsequent greatness was anticipated; we have a memory of the tender nursing it required during the first stages of its career, of how difficult a plant it was to rear. So far all was doubt and hope, fear and expectation, in the minds of its projectors—incredulity, indifference, apathy, on the part of the general public; but suddenly a new epoch dawned, a stronger blaze was flung on the formerly indistinct page, and, half dazzled and whole confounded, we read successively of acres of flooring and miles of glazing; of how the greenhouses of Chatsworth had furnished the idea of a gigantic palace, fitted to be the home of that which had now changed from a vague, half-formed thought into a definite and stupendous plan. Then we heard how every pane was moulded to fit any portion of the building—how every girder, beam, arch, and pillar, was the facsimile of another; we saw a larger edifice than any ever previously erected in England, created with unprecedented simplicity, and astonishing rapidity, out of three ordinary materials. Light, air, space, safety, and beauty, were combined in a structure which covered the green sward of one of London’s parks with a gigantic glass roof, in something less than twelve months from the date of its commencement.

The little taper of the past seems extinguished in the glare of that mighty sun; wherefore, laying aside our quasi-telescope, we stand and gaze once more with our naked sight on the World’s Show, the great event—the one solitary event, in fact, of the year 1851.

We see a paradise of fairy loveliness, we inhale the perfumes of a thousand fountains, and contemplate the wonders of tropical plants. Fountains are plash-

ing on every side—music is pealing from solemn organs; the riches of the earth seem piled around; plumes from the South-Sea Islands, and diamonds dug out of Eastern mines; treasures from Peru, and pearls from the beds of far distant oceans; jewels that had sparkled on the necks of empresses, and robes fit for the habiliments of kings. The industry of all nations is represented by some specimen, small or great, of their products. The light canoe, fashioned in primeval forest by the Red Man of the West, finds its place in the collection, as well as the calico woven by improved machinery in busy, bustling, dirty, energetic Manchester. Vases from Sèvres, necklaces from Africa, mantillas from Spain, statuary from Italy, relics from Pompeii, and tapestry from France; costly Brussels lace, the rarest of foreign time-pieces, the most delicate Swiss carvings, the thickest of Irish tabernets, the most brilliant of Highland plaids: the invention of the entire globe seems to have set itself to work in order to furnish out this place, for which a Queen stands sponsor, and in which an Archbishop pronounces the opening prayer.

The turban and the fez meet amicably on this neutral ground at last: sturdy Britons and dark-faced Italians; American slave-owners and emancipated negroes; Eastern princesses and vacant-eyed Chinese; the Russian from his snows, and the Pole in his exile; Norwegians from their fiords, and Switzers from their hills,—there is scarcely a country under heaven but has its representative here: where the proud Spaniard, fresh from olive cheeks and swaying forms, and fans and masks, and coquetry and duennas, gazes with astonishment on the fair faces of England’s daughters; whilst the Mussulman forgets, in admiration of their beauty, to sigh for the dark eyes that look mournfully out from grated windows over the perfumed gardens of the glowing East.

Lord and ladies, labourers and their wives—the finest of porcelain, and the roughest and rudest of potter’s clay—the Queen of the land, and the humblest of her subjects,—what anomalies shall we not encounter in this strange assemblage, when there is scarce a grade of society, a form of talent, a variety of character, a shade of belief, a perversion of intellect, but has passed through that turnstile, and been duly “numbered off!”

The pale-faced artisan carries his deformed child down the aisles, surveying the wonders heaped on every side, with, perhaps, more pleasure than the peer’s son who follows him; family groups come straggling along after the lonely “citizen of the world,” who has no household joys or domestic cares—who calls an hotel home, and acquaintances friends. Fathers, husbands, mothers, sisters, daughters; the newly-wedded, and the recently divorced; the engaged pair, and the crone-veiled widow; young and old, the happy and the wretched, the grey-haired man, and the sunny-cheeked child; the dandy who has just succeeded to a fortune, and the governess who had to become one, years ago, because of the loss of hers: here they all come—the stricken and the triumphant, the avenger and his victim, the good and the bad, the high and the low. We will stand aside and let the human tide flow past—for of the secrets it bears with it along the aisles, through the Courts, up the staircases, we have no knowledge: the treasures of the place we may survey with the rest, but on the light or the darkness that all these men and women bear with them wheresoever they go, we may never look; of the memories of their hearts, the purposes of their minds, the aspirations of their souls, the stories of their lives, we know no more—we shall never know more—than the inanimate statue against which we lean.

Yet various as may be the tastes which have to be catered for, all go away satisfied from here—the man of Art and the man of Science; the practical and the theoretical; he who strolled hither for pleasure, and he who plodded his way from remote regions in the hope of profit or instruction. There are toys for little boys and girls, and baubles for children of a larger growth; there are relics for the archaeologist, vessels for the sailor, weapons for the soldier, flies and tackle for the angler, rifles, percussion-caps and powder-horns for the sportsman; there are Indian shawls, and gossamer laces for fashionable ladies, instruments for the musical, and machines for the inventive. For lovers of the minute there is the Lord’s Prayer which it cost a man thirty years of sight to put into that little space; for foreign curiosity-hunters, Indian vases and Chinese knock-knacks; piles of velvets and cases of gold and silver; old Irish crosses, and the products of northern looms; all new designs, and every fresh model; the last patented churn, and the most luxurious arm-chair. There are courts and departments for everything, and everything (the pictures perhaps excepted) is the best that can be procured. Skilled labourers have wrought such miracles with iron and brass, and silver and gold, that they stand amazed at the work of their own hands; whilst the Art-treasures form a collection which has rarely if ever been surpassed. And so, because of these things,—because merchants find the thing pay, and philanthropists see hope in it for the future, and each man can mount his favourite hobby, and all eyes are rivetted on some object which has proved attractive unto them—because it is in brief a World’s Fair, on every stall of which is exhibited different articles for different individuals to be taken with, the place proves a gigantic success. Thousands daily pour through the turnstile, whose place, twenty-four hours after, knowing them not, is filled by thousands who ebb in like manner, and are missed no more than they. Exhibitors and visitors are alike satisfied; projectors breathe freely at last; there is a *fièvre* for a few months—a rush, and hurry, and almost turmoil; then the Queen closes the building she opened but half a year before, and the Archbishop pronounces his final prayer; the organs peal out their loud strains for the last time in that place; the fountains murmur a parting word of something very like sorrow in the ears of the departing throng; the last guest’s lingering footsteps are heard no more, the doors are shut, and the turnstiles remain thenceforth motionless; the looms are silenced, and the statues displaced, and the goods removed, and the flowers transplanted; the cold sky of an English winter looks in through the glass roof on empty aisles and dismantled courts, on staircases that never echo under a human tread, and galleries across which spiders have spun their webs. To all intents and purposes the Exhibition is dead and gone—passed like a dream away from the heart of that London park.

That winter a question arose throughout England whether the temple were



SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S CHANCES.

Full Moon . . .	d. h. m.	New Moon . . .	d. h. m.
Last Quarter . .	10 10 50A.	First Quarter .	26 8 59M.

1	Tu	Partridge shooting commences.
2	W	Fire of London, 1666.
3	Th	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
4	F	General Haynau assaulted at Barclay's
5	S	<i>Old Bartholomew.</i> [Brewery, 1850.
6	S	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
7	M	Hannah Moore died, 1833.
8	Tu	Fall of Sebastopol, 1853.
9	W	J. S. Copley, R.A. died, 1854.
10	Th	Mungo Park, traveller, died, 1771.
11	F	Thomson, poet, born, 1700.
12	S	Sir W. Dugdale born, 1605.
13	S	<i>14th Sunday after Trin.</i> [Crimea, 1854.
14	M	D. Wellington d., 1852. Allies landed in
15	Tu	Gold first received from California, 1849.
16	W	Rev. J. Foster, essayist, born, 1770.
17	Th	Dr. S. Johnson born, 1709.
18	F	W. Hazlitt, essayist, died, 1830.
19	S	The year 5618, Jewish era, commences.
20	S	<i>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21	M	<i>St. Matthew.</i>
22	Tu	New Post Office opened, 1829.
23	W	Autumn commences.
24	Th	Buller, poet, died, 1680.
25	F	Professor Porson died, 1808.
26	S	<i>St. Cyprian.</i>
27	S	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
28	M	W. Finden, engraver, died, 1853.
29	Tu	<i>St. Michael. Michaelmas-day.</i>
30	W	Marshal St. Arnaud died, 1854.

THE ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE ALMANACK.—1857.

to be sold, and the great conception of an Universal Industrial Exhibition to remain for evermore without a home.

"Take it down!" cried some; "leave not a vestige to be hereafter pointed at. Let that which was an eighth wonder of the world be remembered solely as such; as the building was fairy-like, so let it be transitory—a thing of beauty to be thought of with joy for ever, upon which neither time, nor chance, nor change, will hereafter have power to lay a defacing finger."

"Keep it as a monument," others proposed, "of the great work which we have done, a type of England's power and wealth. Make it a giant winter-garden, a concert-room—"

"Make it worthy of itself," broke in the deep voice of England's common sense. "Take back the spirit you have cast out of it; bring the plan of which it was a portion to still greater perfection. Found a 'People's Palace,' for the people's good; fill it, as formerly, with the products and treasures of all nations, but especially of our own. Give to an industrial country an Industrial Exhibition, where Englishmen may repair to see what Englishmen can do. We are a commercial people, who want to extend our trade; and we have also a love of Art, which we would gratify were it possible. Let us have an opportunity of doing both. Make us a Temple of Art, and a Palace of Industry—a place of recreation and of mental improvement. Give to the new edifice all the old one wanted—*stability*, and of its permanent success there can be no question."

The great minds of England hearkened to the voice, and, spite of adverse counsel and serious obstacles, it was determined to perpetuate not merely the building, but also the institution—to rear a palace for the reception of goods,

for the exhibition of Art, for the amusement, instruction, and profit of every rank in the community. At this period there lay, ten miles south-east of London, a large tract of country, thinly peopled, with few houses of any kind, and fewer still of much importance—a place of little note, seldom talked about, yet withal possessed of some rural beauty. On this spot the eyes of the commissioners settled as they swept them round London in search of a suitable site for the projected undertaking. Imagination pictured a suburban paradise, to which the weary and the world-tired might come forth from the heart of never-tranquil London; and leaving behind them care, and toil, and trouble, find, amidst gushing waters and perfumed plants—for one day, at least—the rest their overtasked brains and tired bodies had so long coveted.

What imagination could conceive, enterprise could execute, and accordingly the Hyde Park erection was taken down, solely that it might be reconstructed on the top of Sydenham Hill; that its proportions might be doubled, its sphere of usefulness extended, its purpose enlarged, its mission rendered permanent.

Money, energy, influence, talent, are, temporarily speaking, we know, omnipotent; and the foundations of the Crystal Palace being laid on these sure stones, the building rose rapidly to completion, and in the spring of the year 1854 it was thrown open for the second time to the general public.

It was then thought by some that the original plan had been too closely copied; that experience had not performed its usual part of teacher to the architects; that they had been too well satisfied with the first almost unpremeditated design, and not improved thereupon to the extent which might have been expected. So far, indeed, as the edifice itself went, with the exception of



PORTION OF FAÇADE OF THE EGYPTIAN COURT, SYDENHAM.

double space, and quadruple steps, it was the facsimile of its predecessor; and cavillers affirmed the thing might have been better done for less money, and expressed their opinions audibly. The tremendous success of the past had induced many to expect impossibilities for the future. Men forgot how difficult a thing it is to perform a miracle twice, and only considered how easy it was for them to criticise what they could never hope to emulate.

Perhaps in some respects the grumblers had the best of the argument; perhaps the site, though so desirable in many ways, and presenting so ample a field for landscape and ornamental gardening, was not the best which might have been selected; perhaps the eye had for once beguiled the sense, and the plaudits of the multitude for the thousandth time made men slacken in their efforts after the unattainable—perfection; perhaps the new design had been carried out too hastily, and that in their praiseworthy desire to strike whilst the iron was hot, the directors omitted to bestow sufficient attention on the species of weapon which they fashioned: nevertheless, when all the fault which could be found was found, the Crystal Palace still remained a glorious temple—fit habitation for the undying idea which came to take up its abode in the old though altered home. Not to receive at first the welcome that might have been confidently anticipated—for Art had usurped its throne; and so, after wandering through lines of statues and gardens of flowers, past Indian figures and savage tribes, amongst Mediæval Courts, and Egyptian monsters, without finding a spot whereon its feet might rest, the spirit of Improvement and soul of Industry took up its habitation in such corners as were appropriated to the very commonest purposes of trade, determining to

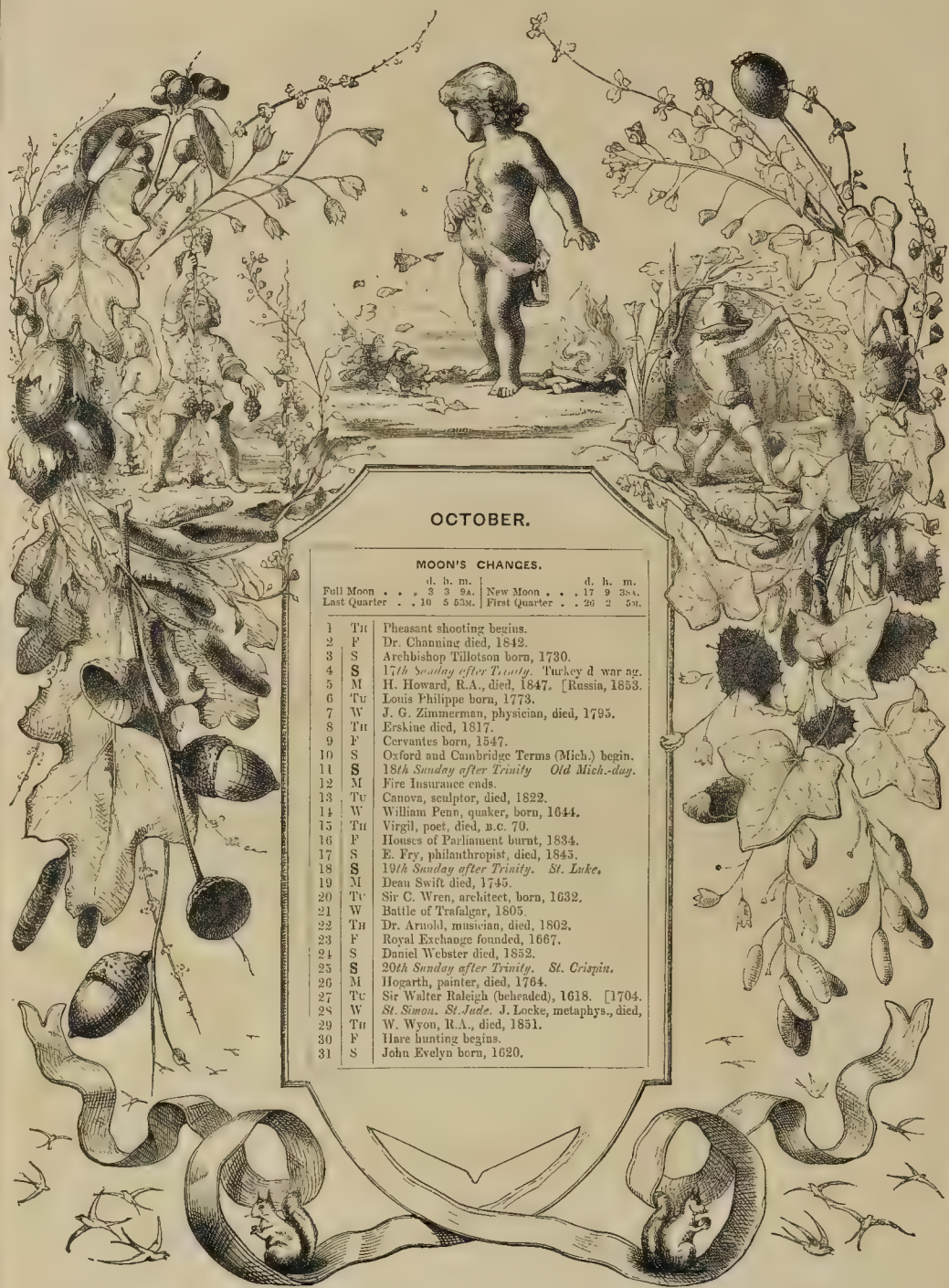
abide there until brighter days dawned—till Art were proved a better subject than ruler—till the public, growing weary of mere beauty, should demand the recall of their old monarch, the originator of their national prosperity. "I will wait," murmured the spirit, "for better days." Nor were those days long of arriving.

Once their outward bodily senses were gratified, the minds of men called aloud for nutriment, wholesome and strengthening. The people wanted something beyond a memory of loveliness to carry back to their city homes—and so, at last, coming begging and praying to the directors for mental food, they achieved their point, and the reformation was set about forthwith.

Then the spirit of old came gladly rushing from the galleries and back passages, to take possession of newly fitted-up courts which were assigned unto its use; then Science commenced boldly and successfully disputing the pretensions of Art, and asserting its own claims to greater consideration; then machinery was set in motion, implements displayed, designs exhibited, the newest models collected, Courts were filled as if by magic, the clatter of wheels and noise of steam-engines resounded through the Palace. Industrial expositions were planned, popular explanations given—a new life was infused into the whole constitution of the building; and if the genius of Hyde Park be not yet actually acknowledged as monarch of Sydenham, it is at least in the fair way of being reinstated in the position it originally occupied, before Art was assigned any place in the great glass house, ere the original design embraced a wider field of action than that indicated by the phrase "Industrial Exhibition."

So the Crystal Palace stands at present—nominally ruled by one power, actually

[Continued on page 23.]



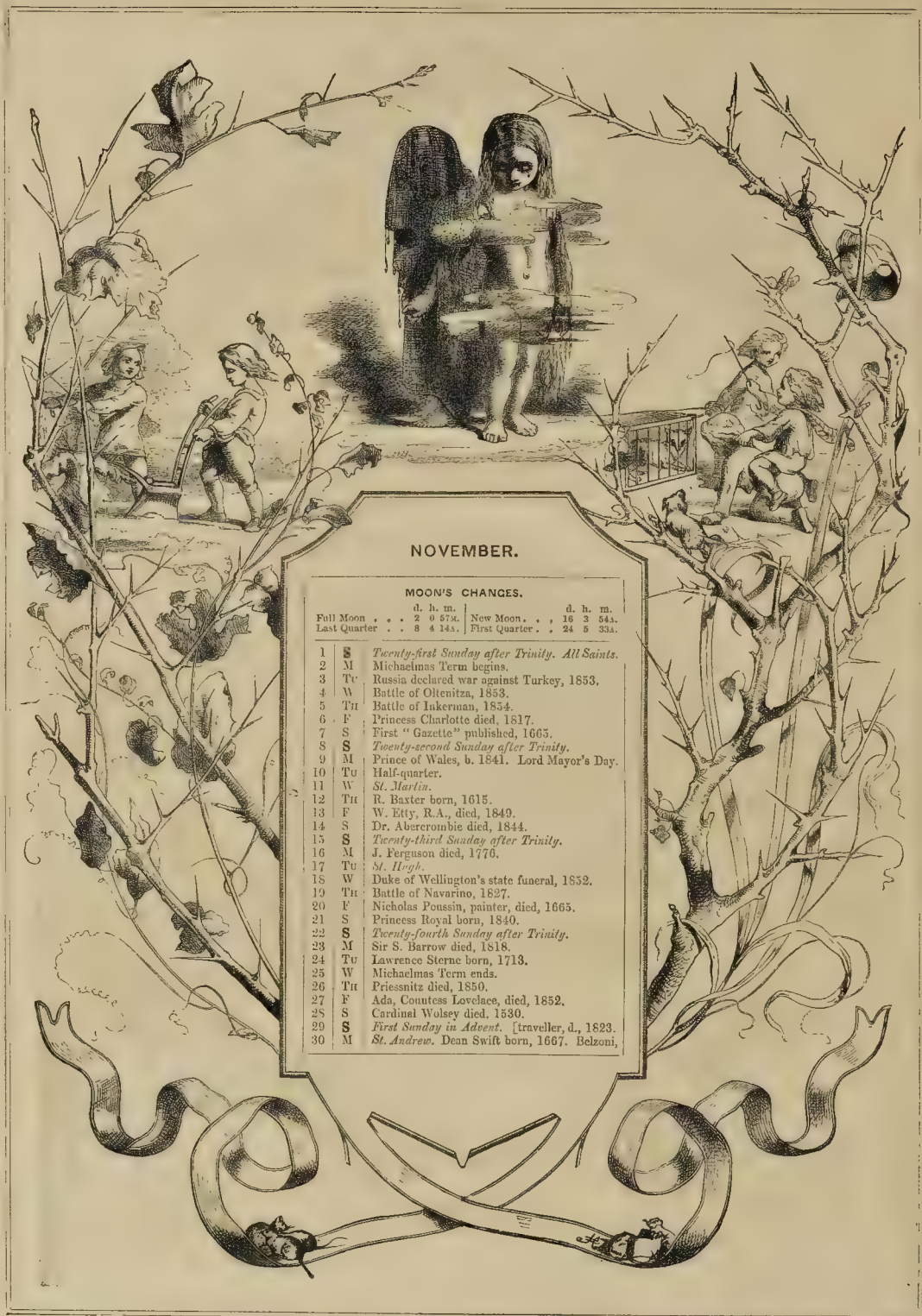
OCTOBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
Full Moon . . .	3 3 9A.	New Moon . . .	17 9 3A.
Last Quarter . .	10 5 63M.	First Quarter . .	26 2 5M.

1	Th	Pheasant shooting begins.
2	F	Dr. Channing died, 1843.
3	S	Archbishop Tillotson born, 1730.
4	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Turkey d. war ag.
5	M	H. Howard, R.A., died, 1847. [Russia, 1853.
6	Tu	Louis Philippe born, 1773.
7	W	J. G. Zimmerman, physician, died, 1795.
8	Th	Erskine died, 1817.
9	F	Cervantes born, 1547.
10	S	Oxford and Cambridge Terms (Mich.) begin.
11	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. Old Mich.-day.
12	M	Fire Insurance ends.
13	Tu	Canova, sculptor, died, 1822.
14	W	William Penn, quaker, born, 1644.
15	Th	Virgil, poet, died, B.C. 70.
16	F	House of Parliament burnt, 1834.
17	S	E. Fry, philanthropist, died, 1845.
18	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke.
19	M	Deau Swift died, 1745.
20	Tu	Sir C. Wren, architect, born, 1632.
21	W	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
22	Th	Dr. Arnold, musician, died, 1802.
23	F	Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
24	S	Daniel Webster died, 1852.
25	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. St. Crispin.
26	M	Hogarth, painter, died, 1764.
27	Tu	Sir Walter Raleigh (beheaded), 1618. [1704.
28	W	St. Simon. St. Jude. J. Locke, metaphys., died,
29	Th	W. Wyon, R.A., died, 1851.
30	F	Hare hunting begins.
31	S	John Evelyn born, 1620.





NOVEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon . . .	2 0 57a.	New Moon . . .	18 3 54a.
Last Quarter . . .	8 4 14a.	First Quarter . . .	24 5 33a.

- | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | S | Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. All Saints. |
| 2 | M | Michaelmas Term begins. |
| 3 | Tu | Russia declared war against Turkey, 1853. |
| 4 | W | Battle of Oltenitza, 1853. |
| 5 | Th | Battle of Inkermann, 1854. |
| 6 | F | Princess Charlotte died, 1817. |
| 7 | S | First "Gazette" published, 1665. |
| 8 | S | Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. |
| 9 | M | Prince of Wales, b. 1841. Lord Mayor's Day. |
| 10 | Tu | Half-quarter. |
| 11 | W | St. Martin. |
| 12 | Th | R. Baxter born, 1615. |
| 13 | F | W. Etty, R.A., died, 1849. |
| 14 | S | Dr. Abercrombie died, 1844. |
| 15 | S | Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. |
| 16 | M | J. Ferguson died, 1776. |
| 17 | Tu | St. Ildeg. |
| 18 | W | Duke of Wellington's state funeral, 1852. |
| 19 | Th | Battle of Navarino, 1827. |
| 20 | F | Nicholas Poussin, painter, died, 1665. |
| 21 | S | Princess Royal born, 1840. |
| 22 | S | Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. |
| 23 | M | Sir S. Barrow died, 1818. |
| 24 | Tu | Lawrence Sterne born, 1713. |
| 25 | W | Michaelmas Term ends. |
| 26 | Th | Priessnitz died, 1850. |
| 27 | F | Ada, Countess Lovelace, died, 1852. |
| 28 | S | Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. |
| 29 | S | First Sunday in Advent. [traveller, d., 1823. |
| 30 | M | St. Andrew. Denn Swift born, 1667. Belzoni. |

THE ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE ALMANACK.—1857.

supported by another; each has poured treasures into it—treasures of great price and greater value—treasures of beauty and treasures of use—treasures to gladden the eye and improve the mind—treasures that lift a man out of self, and force him to look inward, and ask what he, too, can contribute to the general good. Suppose we take a rapid survey of the Palace, and see what its varied contents are. Statues in abundance! they meet us at every step, they gladden the eye whithersoever it turns, they glisten white and pure amongst orange-trees, and beside the green leaves of a thousand plants; statues, from the best models, in the aisles, in the transept, in the grounds—everywhere. There is the Greek Court full of them—its walls beautified with casts taken from the Elgin Marbles, by representations of Grecian temples, of dancing nymphs and white-robed vestals, of strangely constructed chariots, and warriors without end. The same abundance of busts is found in the Roman Court, where is also the exquisite model of the Coliseum. From thence, glancing at the Egyptian Court, with its impressive grandeur and legendary hieroglyphics, we retrace our steps to the northern transept, or Nubian Court, the giant figures and sphinxes in which at once engage our attention. After examining the Nineveh Court, the style of which exhibits the same character of grandeur as the Egyptian, we pass on to the Alhambra, where the Moorish palace is presented to us in *petit*, and we could almost fancy ourselves in some other land than England, in which such things as Alhambra have an actual existence.

Then we cross over to the Medieval Courts, to find old monuments and ancient figures, stone crosses of all countries, curiosities from all corners of the earth; and passing still further north, come to that wing appropriated to the Picture Gallery, which we trust yet to see one of the best Art-exhibitions in the place. Busts fill the Palace to profusion—there is scarce a name renowned in History, Science, Literature, or Art, but may be found on some pedestal in the Sydenham Temple; and the entrances to the courts are lined with rows of these casts. Then we have the Pompeii vases and relics, and the Ceramic Court—which last being in great measure an industrial exhibition, we shall mention hereafter in its proper place.

Flowers are Art: all natural though they be, we can class them properly under no other head—for it surely is an art to group them as they are grouped in the Crystal Palace, to strew them in a temple made with hands along man's path, causing his heart to bound with pleasure, and his eyes to gleam with admiration. The art of man has brought the flowers of all climes to this place, which is perfumed by their breath, beautified by their presence, enlivened by their thousand hues. There they are—spreading from boxes, climbing up supports, drooping from baskets—there they hang, suspended in air, raised on stands, growing in water—there they bloom in parterres and amongst the emerald grass, covering long trellises with crimson bells and snow-white blossoms. Most lovely are the flowers of this English paradise; all praise to those who have gathered the buds of all countries, and wreathed them into garlands here!

We stand now beside a marble basin, where the *Victoria regia* has found a fitting home at last—a basin fringed with lilies, near which we could linger like children for hours together. There is something most peculiarly touching about the manner in which men and women kneel down beside this place, plashing their hands in the water, and gazing, till their eyes acquire an expression of sadness, at the blossoms of the water-plants, and the rainbow-tints of the centre fountain: who may tell whither their thoughts are wandering—of what childish haunt they are musing—on what far-distant waterfall pondering? It is good to see grown-up people giving themselves up to olden feelings, even for a moment, and so, half-reluctantly, we turn from the basin and its lilies, and the bending figures by its side, to note what the genius of Science and Industry has effected of late in its own dominions.

Descending into the Department of Machinery in Motion, we find cotton-spindles revolving, carpet-loom weaving, needles making; we pass washing and drilling machines, grindstones and planing apparatus, and a hundred other different machines, useful, and interesting. Adjoining this is the Agricultural Implement Department, filled with ploughs, harrows, turnip-cutters, patent mangers, carts, churns, and every article of husbandry which ever was thought of or heard of. Men come here and spend hours together, inspecting reaping and sowing machines, improved clod-crushers, and water meters. It is an emporium whence information may be obtained—where goods may be seen—which benefits buyers, sellers, and the general public; and the only regret we feel concerning the place is, that it should be so inaccessible.

Reascending the stairs, and passing through what was the French Court, we enter at once the Ceramic Court, which is most tastefully fitted up with cases containing specimens of porcelain, parian, china, and even common delft—the latter fashioned into such forms that no one would ever suspect the material. There are some superb vases in this court, and one or two admirably-executed heads, moulded out of simple parian. Altogether the Ceramic Court is one of the great improvements of last season. A little better filled, and it will leave scarcely anything in that department to be desired.

Passing without comment those portions of the gallery devoted to absolute trade, to buying and selling across counters, and to shop arrangements of goods, we come to the Non-selling Exhibition Department, upon which, as it stands in considerable need of reform, we need not dwell at present. At the north end of the building, up in the gallery, are situated the Chinese and Indian Courts, which ought to have been previously mentioned; also, the Gallery of Naval Architecture, and the Engineering and Architectural models, which include Docks, Bridges, Lighthouses, &c.

Retracing our steps to the centre transept, and moving a little to the south-east of the orchestra, we find ourselves in decidedly the best filled department of the Palace—viz., the "Court of Inventions." We know no other spot in the Palace which could be called crowded, or even sufficiently furnished; but this place is overflowing, and very possibly there are few who enter it that had previously a conception of the immense number of inventions which are yearly patented in England. Every article in this collection is either provisionally

protected, registered, or else finally secured by letters patent, and it is overwhelming to look around the new court, and survey the ideas and devices of our countrymen.

This department has only been opened since May, and yet, although more than self-supporting, it is already too full, before 1858 it will require many courts for the proper exhibition of its goods, and there is scarcely any portion of the Palace from which we expect such practical results as this: many features about it are entirely new, and a few so peculiar as to merit enumeration. First in importance, perhaps, comes the fact mentioned above, that it is self-supporting, although non-selling, which augurs permanence; secondly, there are a sufficient number of attendants to explain the models to visitors; and thirdly, as orders are here taken on behalf of manufacturers, it becomes of course their interest to send their best goods for exhibition to so public a mart. Thus the public can either see or purchase the newest improvements without trouble; no one is asked to buy, and the whole thing, like a good rule, works two ways: if no sales are effected, the visitors are instructed and amused; if, on the contrary, orders are given, the manufacturers and patentees to whom such orders are immediately transmitted find themselves benefited. When the scheme is a little more matured it will be extremely comprehensive; meanwhile, the project is an interesting one, well deserving the commendations we have bestowed upon it.

There are two other departments connected with this Court of Inventions, which we hope will ultimately flourish and do well: one is devoted to Architecture and Building Materials, the other to purposes of Domestic Economy and Household Furniture: of these little can be said at present, as they are altogether in their infancy; they may, however, if properly worked out, be made to serve the interests of society most materially. There is a something altogether defective in the greatest portion of English architecture—our houses are ill-warmed and worse ventilated; we are baked in the summer and frozen in the winter; there is little beauty in our streets, or churches, or public buildings. We want invention set to work on this matter, and an exhibition where the results may be inspected. We should like to see a plan of this kind in full operation at the Crystal Palace, and can imagine few sights more interesting or improving than a collection of house, cottage, church, and other models, with estimates of price and specimens of material.

A splendid wing has been allotted to the use of carriage manufacturers, and it is proposed to devote a court solely to the exhibition of musical instruments. So much has been effected during the past year by the same spirit which filled the aisles, and courts, and galleries of the glass house in Hyde Park; so much has been accomplished by the common sense of the directors, the industry of England, and the assistance of her inhabitants: and now, having glanced at the progress of the place, we pause, ere concluding, to ask, What may not the Crystal Palace hereafter effect?

Who dare limit the sphere of its usefulness, the extent of its power in aiding the progress of civilisation? Who, looking forward into its future, can measure the height, or depth, or breadth of the influence it may yet exercise on England's prosperity?

It appears to us that there is little in Science or Art of which it may not prove the exponent—that there is nothing beautiful to see, good to possess, useful to understand, that Sydenham could not gather unto herself. The products of head and hand, of men and of nature, might there be collected—for the place is capable of almost incalculable extension, the plan of immense improvement and expansion.

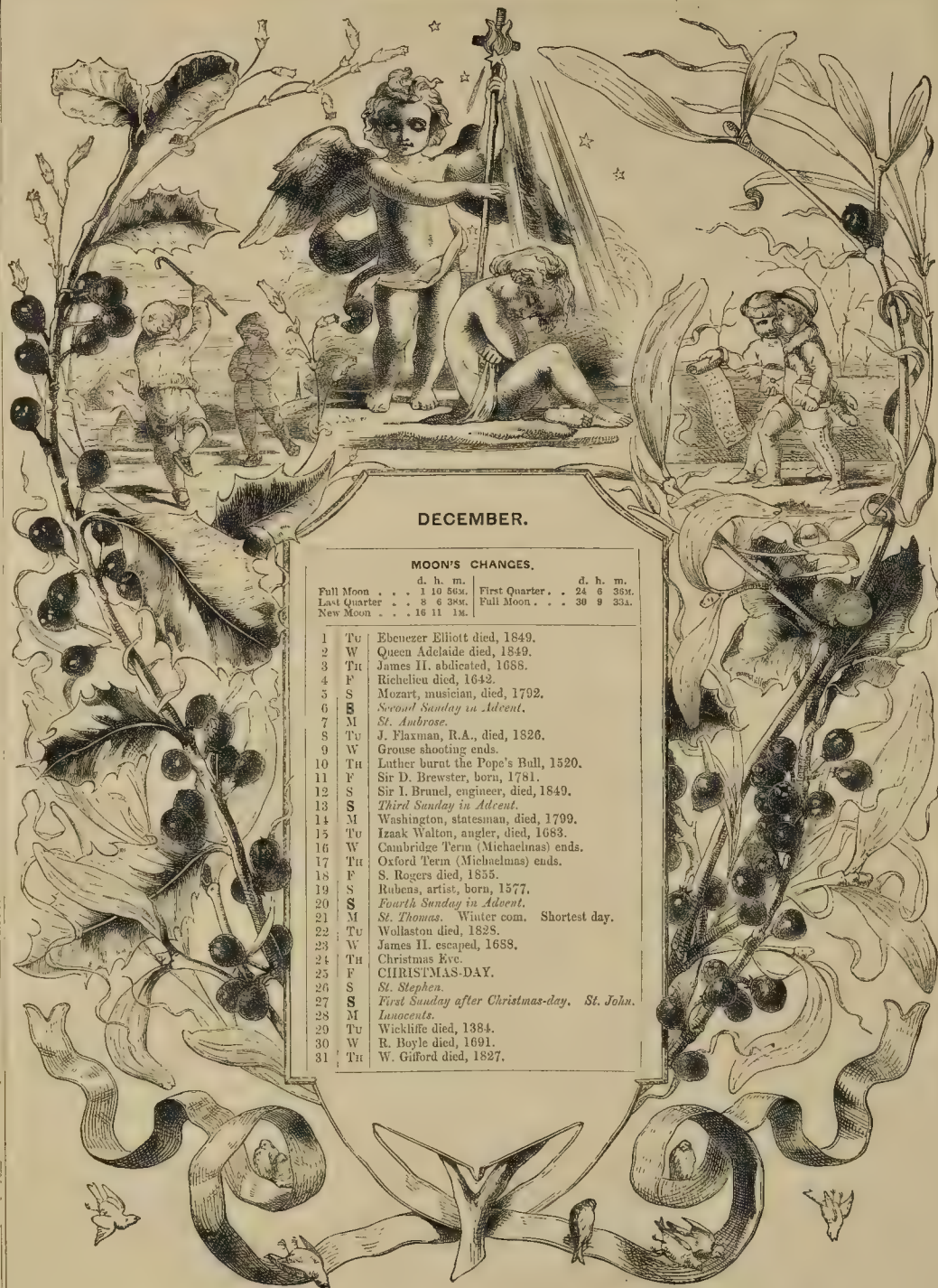
The Crystal Palace could contain five times as much as its glass roof at present covers; the grounds might, and no doubt will eventually, be turned to uses of profit as well as of pleasure. What place, for instance, so admirably adapted for the artificial propagation of salmon; for practical instruction in all kinds of gardening—aye, even for model-farming operations, on a small scale? There is nothing which might not be demonstrated within or about the building. It promises to become an emporium for the goods of England, for the curiosities of the world; a fostering home for Art; an invaluable assistant to commerce; a teacher to the young; a friend to the old; a place of profit and amusement to all.

The internal decorations, as well as the internal arrangements, might, in many ways, it is true, be still artistically improved. There is need of grouping and concentration, of more harmony in each separate department, and of greater union in the whole. There is a painful glare in the building—a want of relief and shadow—induced in great measure by the peculiar character of the materials of which it is composed. People weary of the dust and heat, and their eyes ache with the unbroken stream of light which pours in on all sides, and is reflected from every portion of the Palace. Part of this, no doubt, is caused by the glass walls and roof of the edifice, which defect is irremediable; but a good deal of the mischief might be modified by altering the colours when next the pillars and galleries are painted.

The relief afforded by a substitution of some neutral shade for the present blue and red would be well-nigh incalculable; and such an alteration would also immediately destroy the unsubstantial baby-house appearance which now mars to such a degree the effect of the building.

The pedestals, both of busts and statues, might further be advantageously used as advertisement stands for painters of imitation marble, which change would prove beneficial in many ways. Perhaps the time is not far distant when some such plans will be adopted, and the domain of the climbing plants extended up the pillars. We could imagine nothing lovelier than to see the iron columns so wreathed, as far, at least, as the first gallery.

Meantime the palace is taking giant strides along the road leading to earthly perfection, and, judging by the progress it has already made, its prospects for the future are magnificent—a Temple of High Art—a Palace of National Industry. Well may we, and all true Britons, feel proud of the country containing so noble and valuable an institution.



DECEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
Full Moon . . .	1 10 563.	First Quarter . . .	24 6 363.
Last Quarter . . .	8 6 304.	Full Moon . . .	30 9 331.
New Moon . . .	16 11 131.		

1	Tu	Ebenezer Elliott died, 1849.
2	W	Queen Adelaide died, 1849.
3	Th	James II. abdicated, 1688.
4	F	Richelieu died, 1642.
5	S	Mozart, musician, died, 1792.
6	S	<i>Second Sunday in Advent.</i>
7	M	<i>St. Ambrose.</i>
8	Tu	J. Flaxman, R.A., died, 1826.
9	W	Grouse shooting ends.
10	Th	Luther burnt the Pope's Bull, 1520.
11	F	Sir D. Brewster, born, 1781.
12	S	Sir I. Brunel, engineer, died, 1849.
13	S	<i>Third Sunday in Advent.</i>
14	M	Washington, statesman, died, 1799.
15	Tu	Izaak Walton, angler, died, 1683.
16	W	Cambridge Term (Michaelmas) ends.
17	Th	Oxford Term (Michaelmas) ends.
18	F	S. Rogers died, 1855.
19	S	Rubens, artist, born, 1577.
20	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</i>
21	M	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Winter com. Shortest day.
22	Tu	Wollaston died, 1828.
23	W	James II. escaped, 1688.
24	Th	Christmas Eve.
25	F	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
26	S	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
27	S	<i>First Sunday after Christmas-day. St. John.</i>
28	M	<i>Innocents.</i>
29	Tu	Wickliffe died, 1384.
30	W	R. Boyle died, 1691.
31	Th	W. Gifford died, 1827.



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